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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE THE CREDIT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, and the only paper in the state which has secured the credit of the Associated Press. A special feature of this paper is the fact that it is the only paper in the state which has secured the credit of the Associated Press. It is the only paper in the state which has secured the credit of the Associated Press. It is the only paper in the state which has secured the credit of the Associated Press.

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Weather indications. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Sunday: For Kansas—Fair, westerly winds.

The senate conferees are still willing to compromise by having the house give in.

It is plain to everyone that this congress can't pass a tariff bill so why doesn't it go home.

If men are willing to go around making political speeches this kind of weather, they all deserve to be elected.

If the bicycle relay riders keep on gaining time, they will be at Denver before they started from Washington.

Mr. Kols and his supporters grow quite impatient; they seem to think that the Democrats have no right to steal an election.

The Santa Fe stockholders seem to be of the opinion that getting into the hands of the receivers and getting out are two quite different things.

Mr. Dens comes forth from his obscurity long enough to make a very pertinent suggestion to the Santa Fe management about obeying the law.

"Voters never make anything by staying at home in Alabama," says the Kansas City Journal. "The ballot boxes show a full vote just the same."

You can't freeze congress out, you can't roast it out, you can't shame it out, and it is doubtful if you could get it to budge from Washington with smoke.

The people of Alabama appear to be about to settle the question of fraudulent elections among themselves. They can't complain of federal interference then.

There will be more people killed in trying to prevent mass meetings in Milwaukee than at the small pox were allowed full sway from present indications.

What the effect of this administration will be is only a question of time with the Democrats. It is whether they will go out of power for fifty years or forever.

When people stop to think that the wreck of the Rock Island train was the deliberate work of some men they can easily see why capital punishment is not abolished.

If the Alabama Democrats desire to be completely exterminated from all the charges against them of ballot box stuffing they should have the senate investigate them.

It is thought by some that the Rock Island train wreck was done in revenge by Round Pond sympathizers. Whether it be true or not innocent people were the sufferers as usual.

SENATOR PEPPER'S idea of the place Grover Cleveland will occupy in history, cannot but increase one's respect for the Kansas senator's ability. Perhaps he has a brain after all.

The Republicans of Alabama seem to agree with ex-Senator Ingalls, that a Democrat is worse than a Populist. They are said to have voted the Populist ticket at the recent election.

"JOHN BRENNAN is the greatest man in the old school of finance," says Mr. Peffer. It is pretty close to heresy for a Populist to say even that. The senator had better watch out.

The Pullman company will evict the striking tenants for non payment of rent. Perhaps they can do about as well to be without homes and have a little something to eat as to have houses and pay all their wages for rent without anything to eat.

An Emporia man had been married three times and after procuring the license for the fourth he committed suicide. If a man could survive three marriages there doesn't seem to be any reasonable excuse for quailing before a fourth.

The faith with which the Populists adhere to their belief that they will sometime be able to break the solid south is little less than sublime. The experience of the Republican party which tried for

twenty-five years to perform the seemingly impossible does not appear to have any deterring influence. When the result in Alabama is settled they will set about carrying Georgia and Arkansas. It is doubtful if they can ever succeed until they adopt the southern method of carrying elections, which is to count more ballots than the opposition regardless of how the people vote. The Republicans down there tried it in 1870 and had the electoral votes of three states counted for their candidate; it was the only time that southern Republicans ever obtained substantial justice.

There is likely to be trouble in Alabama. It was only averted two years ago by a promise on the part of the Democrats that they would pass a contest law which would provide for the settlement of post-election controversies. This they did not do. The reason is obvious. Such a law might interfere with their methods of carrying elections. They adopted the same old tactics this year and relied upon a majority of 34,000 from the "black belt" for their candidates, as against 25,000 two years ago. To obtain such a majority it would be necessary for the negroes to vote the ticket almost unanimously. Does anybody believe that the colored voters of the south could be induced to vote the Democratic ticket to any considerable extent?

The Republicans of Kingman county adopted the following resolutions at their convention: Resolved, First—That we endorse the Republican state platform of 1894, made at Topeka, Kan., and the Republican platform of this congressional district. Second—That we condemn the Populist state platform for demanding a disengaged railroad freight bill in 1893, and pledge the nominee of this convention for representative to vote and work for equitable freight reductions; and we also favor the election of railroad commissioners by the people.

The independence of the Kingman Republicans is praiseworthy. After commending the Republican state platform, which said nothing at all about the railroad question, the Kingman county Republicans remedy the deficiency by adopting a railroad plank of their own. The adoption of such a plank is in one sense a criticism of the state Republican convention for remaining silent on a question of great importance in Kansas.

J. G. SLOANE'S BILL Providing for Compulsory Arbitration Between Employers and Employees.

A bill providing for compulsory arbitration was drawn up on the 10th inst. by J. G. Sloane, of this city, and was introduced by Charles Curtis to the committee on labor.

The committee did not report the bill to the house, but instead reported the Springer bill, which provides for a board of arbitration only, which would pass on the controversy and agree to arbitrate their differences. This is considered the weak point in the bill, as there is now such a law enacted which is seldom used.

Mr. Sloane has received a letter from Congressmen Carter which says that there will be no arbitration bill passed at this session of congress, so Mr. Sloane's bill will probably get a hearing before the next congress.

This bill drafted by Mr. Sloane is intended to apply only to railroads engaged in the business of interstate commerce and their employees on the ground that congress has no right to go farther. The bill makes it the duty of the railroads to furnish adequate facilities at all times for the transmission of public business. It makes it a public duty to transport business. It is made unlawful for railroads or any agent of the roads to discharge any class of employees in a body or anything which will in effect work the performance of their duty to the public.

The bill also makes it unlawful for the employees to strike or to commit any other act which would prevent the railroads from the performance of their duties. It provides for fine and imprisonment for a violation of these provisions of the bill. The fine is made heavier for a violation on the part of the company because the fine would probably operate against but one member of the company, while in the case of the employees a large mass of men will be concerned, and the individual fine is made light.

There will be no board of arbitration, but a court composed of five judges, holding their offices for six years and appointed by the president, with headquarters at Washington. The court is given the right to hold sessions wherever United States courts are held and the United States circuit court clerks and marshals are made ex-officio officers of the court of arbitration so that no new court officers will be necessary.

When any dispute or disagreement in regard to rate of wages, or kind, number or time of employment, or other matters which affect the relation between the railroad company and any employees, arises, either party may submit the difference to the court of arbitration, by filing a complaint with the clerk of the circuit court. The court then calls the two opposite parties to appear at a time and place fixed by it, and after hearing, both sides the court determines the matter in controversy. The court is given the same power to enforce its orders that the United States circuit courts now have.

The employees are given the right to call on the United States district attorney for counsel and advice. Either party is given the right to appeal to the United States court of appeals, but the decision of the court of arbitration remains in force until the appeal is denied.

For Every Family. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for teething, it soothes, softens the gums, allays pain, cures colic. Best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

Silver Leaf Vinegar remains in the front. It is the best table and pickling vinegar. Ask your grocer for it and take no other. It is the cheapest.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Peerless Steam Laundry—Peerless Steam Laundry.

ART OF BALL-TOSSING

THE STAR NEW YORK PITCHER TELLS ABOUT IT.

He Writes of His "Inshoots," "Outs" and "Drops"—An Accurate Eye Is Most Important—Studying the Batter's Weak Points.

Ambition of Boys.

It is safe to say that one of the ambitions of the average American youth is to become a scientific pitcher, writes Lester E. German, the star New York ball tosser.

Mind you, I do not imply that they all want to shine as professional pitchers and to adopt base-ball as a profession and as a means of earning a live hood, but they

want to be pitchers. Why? you ask; and I answer, "I don't know." It must be in the air.

It will be well, I think, to state the requisites of a pitcher in their order and then to illustrate these requisites by a cursory look at the development of the game. The pitcher must be a strong man physically—that is he must take care of his health. It is no exaggeration to say that the best pitchers go into training on the scale that Sullivan, Corbett and Mitchell did for their bouts.

The next thing is a good eye. The accurate measurement of distance is half the battle. Thirdly, the pitcher must stand the right distance from the home plate. Good delivery is not possible when the plate is too far.

The Star Position. I started in to say that it is the ambition of every boy to be a pitcher; that is, every boy who is physically able to pay the game. Every boy wants to play base ball, and most of them do so at some time in their lives. Now, the pitcher is the star position on a team, and naturally most people want to occupy the center of the stage, so to speak. Much depends upon a pitcher, and a team without a strong pitcher is like a team without a champion plover.

A pitcher should acquire a springy step. This is an easy matter if a man practices a little. Learn to move all the toes freely. This swift delivery is necessary. There are, of course, many things that can only be learned from experience, such as the proper way to act in understanding signals. The evolution of the pitcher furnishes an interesting study not only to the athlete, but to the scientist.

In the days of the old Knickerbockers, when enough runs were made to make a base ball score look like a cricket match, the pitcher was not such an important individual as he is today. In those days an underhand sort of delivery was used, and even long after that it was not an unusual thing for a team to see 100 runs in a game.

Afterward the pitcher was allowed more license, the overhand delivery came in, and this made even more effective the curve, which learned men of science had said was an impossibility. Even after a public exhibition was held and a pitcher sent the curve between two posts, the scientists argued that it was an optical illusion, sticking to their original idea that it was physically impossible for a man to cause a curve in the air. But it was done then, and it is now accomplished by thousands of pitchers.

Nothing comes natural to some players, but as extending does to others, outfield work to others, and in fact work to the remainder. To become a successful pitcher a man or boy must have something to do with brute force.

The day when speed alone would make a reputation for a pitcher is past. To be a strategic pitcher to day a twirler must not only have speed, a perfect command of the ball, and puzzling curves. Another thing which I find of material advantage to me is to study the weak points in the batsmen who face me. Some batsmen can hit one sort of a ball and they can't hit another, and it is to a pitcher's interest to find out all the little things and utilize them accordingly.

There is another point in pitching which beginners should study and that is the position of the feet and hands. A pitcher who feels that in his way can never expect to become a great pitcher as a green diamond twirler. Then a pitcher who allows the batsman to see the ball all the time is at a disadvantage. Of course, the rules will not permit one to hold the ball behind the back before delivering it, as was the case years ago, but if one is blessed with large hands, large palms be plentiful in baseball, it is an easy matter to conceal the ball, or practically so.

Nurture the Arm. Now as to training—a particularly important duty for a pitcher. A pitcher's arm—that is his pitching arm—is his stock in trade. He must watch that arm as carefully as a

mother does her babe. Most pitchers cover the arm with a sweater or coat when they are not pitching, while others wear flannel bandages upon their arms and shoulders.

Concerning training, moreover, I can say nothing; that anyone does not know who has made a study of physical culture. All that is essential to observe the rules of health and to expand the chest and lungs. A player in active training will find hand ball an excellent exercise, as it develops all the muscles. Bowling is also a favorite pastime of mine in the winter and spring, as I find that knocking down the tenpins keeps my arm good and strong all the time. A pitcher should be careful about using his full strength in the early spring games. The bones and muscles act contrary, particularly on a very cold day.

It has been said that a pitcher when he goes into a game should be prepared to think that it is his last. I do not believe this, for a pitcher who nurses his strength ought to last for many years. The long and honorable career of Timothy Lefeve, John Clarkson, and James Galvin illustrate this point.

A MONEY SIEVE.

Contrivance for Separating Coins Taken in Church Collections.

Lewis K. Thurlow, of Brooklyn, has recently patented an invention which is likely to revolutionize one phase of church work. Mr. Thurlow is trustee of one of the leading churches of Brooklyn. He counts the collection every Sunday. This consists of a large number of quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies, and it takes him a time to sort them out. Counting the money is the least part of the work, the great trouble being to separate it.

Now, Mr. Thurlow has invented a coin separator. It consists of a box or case, in which there are small drawers. Each drawer is perforated with round holes large enough to allow a certain sized coin to pass through. The top drawer will only hold half-dollar pieces, the next drawer quarters, the next nickels, the next pennies and the bottom dimes.

When the collection has been taken up all the money received is placed in the top compartment. Then the box is locked and thoroughly shaken. When it is opened it is found that the coins have dropped through to

their respective compartments. It is then a matter of very little moment to arrange them for rapid counting. The box in a pear shape is very neat. It is made of polished oak and can be carried to the trustee or treasurer's house. It is about a foot square. The drawer bottoms are made of metal or hard rubber.

Matter Indestructible.

An essential property of matter, but which does not commend itself to superficial observation, like those of extension and resistance, is indestructibility. So far as experience and observation can discover, matter can neither be created nor destroyed. On the surface facts seem to contradict this assertion, for any particular portion of matter may be decomposed and re-divided into its constituent parts so that it seems to have disappeared, because the form under which we knew it is no longer present.

In reality, however, no diminution in the quantity of existing matter has taken place. One proof of this is easily a word of combination. If we allow a piece of wood or coal, or any combustible solid body, to "burn away," there will, as we all know, be ashes remaining. If, while the combustion is going on, we take means to preserve not only the ashes, but also every part of the body, which would ordinarily be dissipated as smoke and steam, and then weigh all the different substances, solid, liquid, or gaseous, that we have obtained, we shall find the combined weights equal to the original weight of the body itself.—Good Words.

No Way Out of It.

Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court of Oregon, has decided, in the case of a Chinese woman, who desired to land to join her husband whom she had never seen, that a betrothal at the age of two years, and a marriage six months ago, by sewing together two cards on which the particulars of the engagement had been written, was a valid marriage according to the laws of China, and must be recognized by the United States. In rendering this decision Judge Bellinger said he was aware of the danger of supposition in such cases, but added that such danger exists in all cases where Chinese are landed and must continue to exist until exclusion is made absolute.

Big Farms.

North Dakota has several wheat farms of 10,000 to 15,000 acres each. Over 21,000 tons of buffalo bones, representing 7,000,000 animals, have been exported from this State.

Great Is New York.

New York is first in manufactures, printing, hops, hay, potatoes, buckwheat and corn, second in salt, iron and all ways, third in iron and steel, fourth in sheep.

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